

CHATTANOOGA NEWS

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The Spanish flu seems to be no respecter of persons—even of editors.

Bulgaria is also indulging democratic "aspirations." Everybody's doing it.

An unconditional surrender of the Spanish influenza should also be demanded.

Congress finally decided to get out of the way, hence the clock will again give place to Old Sol next Sunday.

'Possums and 'taters both come higher this year, but we have seen no recent quotations on 'simmons.

There are still remaining several drops of unshed Hohenzollern blood. Peace is still uncertain.

R. D. Kinkead has announced as a candidate against Senator Parks Worley.

There have been no representations respecting the use of sawed-off shotguns for several days now.

Even the German newspapers are now snapping their fingers in William's face.

Northern Russia has been reorganized some more. Maybe they will finally learn the combination.

Gen. d'Esperey is by no means a desperate sort of character, but he does get results.

Apparently, the German people have determined not to allow the Kaiser to stand between them and peace.

It is estimated that 22,000,000 persons contributed to the loan, practically one in every family.

German soldiers interned in Holland are better than prisoners. The allies won't have to feed them.

Turkey has formed a new ministry, consisting in the main of members of the Pasha and Bey families.

War and peace may come and go in alternation, but, according to the Louisville Post, the Latonia races are a fixed institution.

Men who can devise ways and means for spending less money will be badly needed in the next session of the Tennessee legislature.

Reichstag in dispute.—Headline. This is a healthy sign. It indicates that the Reichstag is taking its alleged new powers and dignities seriously.

They are pretty widely separated, but wouldn't it be fine if Belgium and Serbia could have a joint celebration and experience meeting?

The New York Evening Post thinks that republican campaign managers would risk nothing in simply declaring that they hope to carry congress.

With 2,000,000 soldiers in France, the president ought to experience no difficulty in making his peace terms understood.

Hungary is said to have had trouble with her diet. But diet troubles are no doubt quite common now on the continent of Europe.

While Commander Newberry is intensely interested in the war situation in Europe, he is anxiously looking for indications of peace in Michigan.

One of the awful consequences which may result from the war settlement is the disinheritation of the crown prince. This may cause worldwide revolution.

After having settled the issues of peace and war, the country will probably be ready to take up the Hughes airplane report.

A few remarks from our old friend Venizelos, explaining how he feels over the situation, would be of interest about now.

Perhaps Senator Lodge, after the elections are over, will be willing to allow the president and secretary of state to conduct preliminary peace negotiations.

An exchange calls attention to the fact that every ton of freight shipped by water makes available more car space for freight which cannot go by water.

The liberty loan and the flu have knocked the spellbinder into a cocked hat, but voters should remember that we are to have a real, sure-enough election, anyway.

Gold miners are said to be forsaking their "leads" and seeking jobs in the industries. We had expected the new wage scale for plumbers to cause something of this sort.

An exchange thinks Col. Henry Watterson may soon experience the satisfaction of seeing his latest and most vigorous epigram in course of being put into effect.

"If the movies are closed, what is a certain type of women going to do afterwards?" inquires an exchange, and then goes on its way without telling us anything more of the sort of women it has in mind.

A supply of coal from Lens, it is said, will be delayed two years on account of damages to the mines by the Germans. Then they won't be much ahead of the mines in this country.

There is no law compelling the Germans to tell how many of the submarines they are which fail to show up and be counted in response to the call home.

There is a disposition to give Belgium most anything she may want. But the names of some of her towns ought to be changed in the interest of continued peace with her allies.

GERMANY'S DESIRE FOR PEACE INDICATED.

Unquestionably the German answer is a sincere bid for peace. The price Germany is willing to pay is not yet determined, but evidently it is large. The note concedes much. Whether the straits of the enemy are so dire that he would submit to an unconditional surrender it is not possible to say. We may trust the president as having not only more judgment on the situation than the average critic, or indeed newspaper, but also in all probability he is possessed of much more information on the matter. It is a grave decision he must make for the country and for the world. Shall the war go on with its flow of blood and its added burdens until Germany throws down its arms and Prussian militarism is absolutely destroyed, or shall the president accept the assurances of Prince Maximilian and Dr. Solf as to the change in constitution of the German empire, and intentions of different conduct in the war and afterward?

That the Hun is thoroughly chastened, knows he is beaten and is willing to pay a big price for peace is evident from the fact that he has not allowed the door of negotiations to be closed. The president had replied to the previous note in a tone much like that which Bismarck had adopted toward France in 1871. There was begging for an armistice. The chancellor imposed hard terms on the beaten republic. So the president made it clear that the question of an armistice was one to be decided by the military authorities. He also upbraided the wanton enemy in a manner which will go into history. His obsequious crawling now does not win him sympathy. The world knows his guilt. We need no neutral commission to declare it. An eleventh hour repentance as to the methods employed will not rewrite history or change public opinion. At the same time this confession of crime will prove more than ought else how desperately the German people want peace, and while the military situation in the field today would not so indicate, it may be that Germany is carrying a load that cannot be increased, without a complete collapse.

The president may also see the difficulty that would confront military commissioners in an agreement on such terms for the evacuation of occupied territories as would leave the military situation similar to that today. Germany apparently agrees to this, but the obstacles to the carrying out of such a plan are great. The surrender of the German armies is a simpler plan, and such as has brought about the end of other wars.

Then the president may have another word as to Alsace-Lorraine and Poland. Is he willing that the Kaiser shall remain on the throne? There are important points to be clarified.

Whether the German note proves an approach to the end of the war we shall be able to say with more assurance in a few days. Judging from the president's speech of Sept. 27, portions of which we are reprinting as being most significant of his sentiment, he desires bringing the war to a victory more largely through the force of ideas rather than altogether by the power of the sword. Unquestionably he has an opening. He may exact satisfactory guarantees for the acceptance of his terms. Or by failing to receive them he may convict the German government of insincerity and of merely playing for time. Our newspapers might well place more faith in our leader. By expressions they arouse in the minds of the people of the world doubt as to whether or not our country is standing behind the president on the peace terms which he has repeatedly pronounced.

The man today who can restore peace on the basis of justice and Christianity and stop the travail and woe which are afflicting mankind has an opportunity to do God's service, and as soon as this can be honorably and permanently done we believe Woodrow Wilson will do it.

Josephus Daniels' paper, the Raleigh News and Observer, says the note is an advance in the negotiations and it is to be trusted that it will so prove.

BETTER DEPEND ON WILSON.

Says David Lawrence, the well-known Washington correspondent: "Nobody in the American government with whom I have come in contact was so much in a hurry to see a compromise or anything short of a military decision that breaks the German military power. At the same time, apprehension is frequently voiced that chauvinistic opinion in America which thinks brute force is sufficient to win the war to an early end will prove more dangerous to American morale than any other factor."

He quotes an Associated Press dispatch from London which comments on the order with which the Germans have withdrawn their forces and how powerful are yet their armies.

This is one feature of the situation which has not been appreciated by people generally. They are looking for an immediate breakdown of German morale and dissolution of their armies, along with a revolution at home and the deposition of the Kaiser. Germany has lost the war and realizes the fact, but we are not so near the end, if we depend alone on military pressure, as we seem to think. The most powerful weapons today are those wielded by the president. He is battling against German resistance, with ideas, and every time the German government sends another note it makes marked concessions. Mr. Wilson has held out to Germany as an inducement to quit fighting and reorganize their government benefits to be secured through the league of nations, economic equality, the freedom of the seas and freedom of fair alliances against them. These are powerful inducements, and we see that they were working on the German mind.

WHISKY AND INFLUENZA.

Answering a request for whisky, the state health officer of North Carolina replied as follows:

"Replying to your telegram of Oct. 18, which in all respects similar to thirty or forty requests for whisky that have come to this office within the last two weeks, and because of a certain amount of confusion, apparently on the part of the North Carolina state board of health as a procurer and distributor of liquor, I wish to say that with respect to the therapeutic value of whisky, we hold with the best authorities on the action of drugs and in conformity with resolutions passed by the state medical society and resolutions adopted by the American Medical Association in June, 1917.

"The resolutions stating the scientific standing of whisky as a drug, and the attitude of medical authorities as to its therapeutic uses, are as follows: "Whereas, we believe that the use of alcohol as a beverage is detrimental to the human economy, and, whereas, its use in therapeutics, as a tonic or stimulant, or as a food, has no scientific basis; therefore, be it resolved, that the use of alcohol as a therapeutic agent should be discouraged."

This is an authoritative statement that whisky is not a good remedy for the disease. In Philadelphia, Baltimore, New York, Boston, Chicago and other cities where intoxicants have been obtainable the death rate has been as high as elsewhere.

It is true that, in the opinion of some excellent physicians, stimulants might be given with good results, and especially during convalescence. The temperance movement has never aimed at alcohol as a medicine, but only as a beverage. It was only because of the difficulty of controlling the traffic that it was made unobtainable for any purpose.

But we doubt very much if intoxicants would save any lives during this epidemic. There are many other stimulants which are better, and the American Medical Association has positively declared that it is not a therapeutic agent.

FROM THE PROVINCES.

While influenza did not succeed in knocking out the liberty loan, it has put the soft pedal on politics very effectively. Public meetings for speeches are taboo all over the country and the gumshoe is the only plan of campaign now available. What politicians who visit Washington have to say on the situation is about the only source of information to the newspapers of the country, and that not a very dependable one. Everyone is very apt to see in the coming elections an outcome which he wants to see. For instance, Col. T. J. Hayden, a Manhattan republican politician, after discussing the apathy due to the war and influenza says:

"While this condition undoubtedly will result in a falling off in the male vote of New York, as of other states, the total vote will be larger than in any other year for the reason that women will vote in a number of the states for the first time in a general election. The women of New York appear to be taking even a keener interest in the campaign than the men. I presume it is just like any other novelty, and very likely they will tire of it for a few times. There is, however, an issue in the New York campaign this year that appeals particularly to the women. That is the prohibition question, and Gov. Whitman's attitude will probably give him a large vote among the women than his opponent, Al Smith, will receive. There is little doubt of Whitman's attitude while the democrats are making big claims, they will admit privately that there is little chance of defeating the governor. The republicans also are likely to gain a number of members of congress."

A Roland for Col. Hayden's Oliver is furnished by John M. Biggs, a St. Louis democrat. Mr. Biggs declares in effect, that the democratic skies were never rosier in Missouri than this year. Says Mr. Biggs, in part:

"A solid democratic delegation from Missouri in the next congress and the election of former Gov. Folk by a majority of 50,000 is what the democrats of the state are claiming. Democratic leaders recently had a preliminary justification meeting at which these predictions were made, and I believe they will very likely come true. The interest in the election, Gov. Folk has undoubtedly gained strength with the republican voters in the last few weeks. He has been tried, and the people know what he is. The Champ Clark will have no opposition from the republicans in his district, and they are counting on the re-election of the speaker as presiding officer of the house."

Again, it is shown that much depends on which paper you read or which oracle you consult. In view of these quotations, it may be said that democrats are claiming New York by as high as 300,000 and republicans estimate their majority in Missouri as high as that assigned by Mr. Biggs to the democrats.

Responding to the query as to who is at the head of the German army, it may be remarked that the clown prince has not been left in the rear.

Perhaps Austria is still wondering whether, under the president's reply, after she has settled matters with the Czechoslovaks, she will still be expected to settle with the allies.

Senator Foindester has introduced a resolution which practically admonishes the president and secretary of state to keep their mouths shut while he does the talking.

A strike of jurors for a higher rate of pay has been threatened. This war-time is furnishing some new strike precedents. Shall we have a strike of soldiers before it is over?

THEIR FIRST CHANCE AT A REAL SQUARE MEAL



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SECURE AND LASTING PEACE

Some Expressions Used by President on Sept. 27.

"If it be in deed and in truth the common object of the governments associated against Germany and of the nations whom they govern, as I believe it to be, to achieve by the coming settlements a secure and lasting peace, it will be necessary that all who sit down at the peace table shall come ready and willing to pay the price, the only price, that will produce, and ready and willing, also, to create in some virile fashion the only instrumentality by which it can be made certain that the agreements of the peace will be honored and fulfilled."

"That price is impartial justice in every item of the settlement, no matter whose interest is crossed; and not only impartial justice, but also the satisfaction of the several peoples whose fortunes are dealt with. That indispensable instrumentality is a league of nations under a constitution that will be effective. Without such an instrumentality, by which the peace of the world can be guaranteed, peace will prove a mere armistice, and will not be able to stand the test of time. For Germany will have to redeem her character not by what happens at the peace table, but by what follows."

"And, as I see it, the constitution of that league of nations and the decision of its objects must be a part, is the most essential part, of the peace settlement itself. It cannot be formed now. If formed now, it would be a mere armistice, and would not be a peace. It is not likely that it could be formed after the peace is made. It is necessary that the peace be formed now, and that it be a peace that will be able to stand the test of time. The reason, to speak in plain thought, is that the peace must be a peace that will be able to stand the test of time. The reason, to speak in plain thought, is that the peace must be a peace that will be able to stand the test of time. The reason, to speak in plain thought, is that the peace must be a peace that will be able to stand the test of time."

"But these general terms do not disclose the whole matter. Some details are needed to make them sound less like a thesis and more like a practical program. These, then, are some of the principles that I state, and which I state them with the greatest confidence because I can state them with regard to peace."

"First, the impartial justice, meted out must involve no discrimination between those to whom we wish to be just and those to whom we do not wish to be just. It must be a justice that plays no favorites and knows no partiality, but is just to all the peoples concerned."

"Second, no special or separate interest of any single nation or any group of nations can be made the basis of any part of the settlement which is not consistent with the common interests of all. Third, there can be no special or separate interests of any nation or group of nations. Fourth, and more specifically, there can be no special, selfish economic combinations within the league and no employment of any form of economic boycott or economic penalty by exclusion from the league of nations. Fifth, the league of nations must be a means of discipline and control."

"Fifth, all international agreements and treaties of every kind must be made known to their entirety to the rest of the world."

WANTS TO BE ELECTED

Henry Ford, replying to an inquiry, wrote: "You letter of 14th received. You are certainly at liberty to say to your friends and others that I will be very glad to serve as senator of Michigan, if elected. There are a number of great problems which will arise at the close of the war, and which I would much like to help the president and congress solve."

The epidemic is decidedly on the wane in this city, and it is not necessary to take more radical steps for its control than are now in effect. We shall, in the usual course, soon be free of the infection. But there are many communities in the south which have not been affected, and it would be well for the health authorities of those states and localities to be warned of the seriousness of the disease and the necessity of more stringent measures of quarantine and much better organized methods of treatment and nursing than have been put in vogue. If local health boards do not do this, the federal government ought to take the necessary steps."

TRUST THE PRESIDENT

(Philadelphia Public Ledger.)

President Wilson's conduct of the long-distance conversations thus far has indicated access to information not in common possession. The general feeling will be that he must be trusted to answer this last fulmination from Berlin without any pressure of uninformed public opinion upon him, one way or the other.

UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER.

(Philadelphia Inquirer.)

Whether the president acted wisely or not in appearing to open the door to discussion, he will not represent the overwhelming sentiment of this nation unless he now closes that door with a bang. In brief, nothing less than unconditional surrender will fill the bill.

GUARANTIES ASKED.

(Louisville Courier Journal.)

The president may be depended upon not to accept promises in place of guarantees or to proceed to a peace conference upon vague assurances instead of the definite acceptances he has demanded.

RADICAL WAR PARTY VIEW.

(New York Tribune.)

They have maneuvered for an armistice which would save their precious fatherland from an invasion and lead to a peace conference based upon Mr. Wilson's conditions, which provide for Germany's restoration to free sea and free trade, and omit to mention moral punishment or reparation. If that is what the American people have been fighting for, let them hold their peace. If not, then now is the time to speak. Josephus Daniels Sees Advance. (Raleigh [N. C.] News and Observer.) The answer of the German government to President Wilson is not satisfactory, yet it is so great an advance of anything Germany has yet proposed that it must be regarded with gratification by every one who wants to see Germany submit to terms that will mean adequate humiliation and punishment for her and will put an end to the war.

WAR TO VICTORY.

(Chicago Tribune.)

From the German response, it is apparent that the ruling powers in Berlin now look complete defeat in the face. There is but one mind in America on this war—that it shall go on to victory to the utter destruction of Prussian militarism and to the establishment of peace founded on its ashes.

PRESIDENT BEST QUALIFIED.

(Mobile Register.)

The average honest-minded, clear-thinking man looks only with suspicion upon the sincerity of German diplomacy and German notes. No one is better qualified to interpret the German diplomatic method in all its devious and treacherous detail than the champion of the allies and president Wilson. They are to decide whether the German reference to a reconstructed government represents the measure of democracy's demand.

WILSON AND SUCCESS.

(Jacksonville [Fla.] Times-Union.)

As to what should be the next step of the government of the United States the Times-Union has no advice to offer. The war has been waged under the leadership of the president. His conduct of the war has brought success and his declaration of its purposes has been accepted as the declaration of the American people.

PHOTOS OF WOMEN LAWYERS

Nashville Banner Carries Interesting Features Including Picture of Local Girl.

A picture of Mrs. Margaret Ervin Ford appeared in the Sunday issue of the Nashville Banner in connection with an interesting story of Women Lawyers. Other prominent women pictured were Mrs. Olive Scott Gabriel of New York, Miss Marion Weston Cottle, Boston University, Mrs. Tiera Farrow Moats of Kansas City, Mrs. Clara Ruth Mosser, assistant attorney-general of Colorado, Mrs. Frances Marion Brandon, New York, Miss Helen McCormick, assistant district attorney, Brooklyn, Miss Amy Wren, Brooklyn, Miss Clarisse M. Barlight, New York, Mrs. Rosa F. Brea, Louisville, Ky.; Miss Felice Cohn, Lincoln, Neb.

Mrs. Ford is now convalescent from an attack of influenza at the home of her mother, Mrs. Ervin, on Lookout mountain, contracted while doing volunteer nursing at general hospital No. 14.

AMONG THE BRETHREN

New York City. The matter of rights is up for consideration. The Knoxville Journal and Tribune mentions this instance: "Senator John Sharp Williams contends that it is his inalienable right to have a money order with his son if they desire it, and he intimates that they do."

Editors are strong on parleying, but the Bristol Herald-Courier herein suggests a limit for Germany: "The German money order should be put on notice that if she does not accept our peace terms now, she need not mention the subject again until the allied armies reach Berlin."

We shall leave to the reader whether the following from the Maryville Enterprise constitutes an instance of mixed metaphors: "Wanted, Old Breaches—About four million needed. Will be used in 'half-sold' the west side of Hun soldiers' trousers. The Huns are running so fast they are wearing out the seats of their trousers."

One may draw his own inference from the following quotation by the Rochester Times: "Gen. Pershing, in a recent speech to his men, stated that it 'was either heaven, home or hell by Christmas,' and it begins to look like some of the boys will be here for the holidays. They will certainly be given a joyful welcome by a patriotic and liberty-loving nation."

Maybe Gen. Pershing was trying to say Berlin as the last item in the following quotation by the Rochester Times: "Gen. Pershing, in a recent speech to his men, stated that it 'was either heaven, home or hell by Christmas,' and it begins to look like some of the boys will be here for the holidays. They will certainly be given a joyful welcome by a patriotic and liberty-loving nation."

We don't know whence it obtained it, but the following tip is offered by the Jacksonville Staff: "One thing is most reasonably certain: the cost of this war is going to be paid, as it should be, by the living men and women of this day and generation. And, furthermore, the present-day purchasers of liberty bonds are going to have the satisfaction of seeing the slackers and dodgers pay the taxes. Poverty is not going to be saddled with the cost."

It is no doubt with a view of meeting the difficulties under which many labor that the following is suggested by the Tullahoma Guardian: "In these strenuous times you are no doubt called upon to do some thing about winning under ordinary conditions would justify a pause for light and inquiry before supporting or contributing, but because of the momentous nature of the issues and interests at stake this cannot now be done. Then, as a matter of fact, there come issues in life of such momentous magnitude and that require such immediate action that the really great and truly loyal cannot pause to quibble with mere doubts on measures and methods. It is the supreme moment in which we must do our duty, leaving the result to God. But if there never came a crisis to demand such heroism, there would be no occasion for the crisis. Hence the crown may be in what is endured in the test of our faith and loyalty and not in that which we hourly concur and approve as a measure."

This is the way the Clarksville Leaf-Chronicle rubs it in: "The people who didn't raise gardens because they thought it would be overdone are now paying prices for their vegetables." In this fashion the Memphis News-Scimitar invites attention to the trials of Holland: "Little Holland has made many and great sacrifices during the war. She has given her food to her starving neighbors, leaving her own people on short rations. She has given a home to refugees to the extent of one-fifth of her own population. She has given her money to the allies in a remarkable patience, and she still preserves her neutrality, and refuses to be drawn into the maelstrom of war."

According to this extract from the Kinesopore News, the British boys every possible opportunity for improvement while in camp: "American soldiers are not satisfied to return home no more than when they enlisted in our national army. The library war service of the American Library association found it necessary to buy nearly 600,000 books on mechanical, electrical, and other subjects, to admit to a total of 1,000,000 books to meet the demand of these boys for informative reading matter."

The following item from the Knoxville News-Sentinel, published Editor Moore again to approach himself for his failure to go to the front: "The women and girls of Lille and other French towns that have been liberated from the hands of the Germans are now waiting for the prospect of the motorcyclists in carrying their dispatches by insisting on stopping and covering them with kisses. 'We could not help it,' they just insist on their hardness, 'that when approved for his tardiness, they just insist on stopping your motorcycle, all wanting to kiss you at one time.'"

DUST AND INFLUENZA.

(Chicago News.)

Though a number of excellent measures have been adopted to lessen the virulence of the influenza-pneumonia epidemic have been adopted in Chicago it may be doubted whether the community sufficiently appreciates the importance of a vigorous campaign against the dry sweeping, well and in favor of liberal use of the sprayer, the hose and the hydrant.

Dust, and especially the dust of the streets, is the most effective carrier of disease. It is laden with pathogenic germs. Always dangerous, it is doubly so at this time in view of the known fact that influenza enters the human body through the nose or in the mouth. In the downtown district the streets are now being sprinkled sufficiently, perhaps, to keep down the dust, but the tracks of street cars, motor trucks and automobiles. It is clear to any one who has been in the city during the epidemic that the streets sweepers have not been instructed to avoid dry sweeping. They continue to pump up the dust and blowing it broadcast. Outside of the downtown district the streets are almost entirely free of dust. On a windy day is nearly intolerable.

Dry sweeping of sidewalks goes merely on despite all the general warning of the emergency commission. The man who sweeps his street with a broom is the health board, the bureau of street and the police department. Explicit of dust should be issued to the police to enforce an order against the dry sweeping of sidewalks, offices and stores.

Many thousands are finding relief from influenza, and preventing pneumonia, is said, by the use of Miller's Antiseptic Oil (known as Snake Oil). Its great penetrating pain relieving qualities insure almost instant relief when applied to the chest or throat when attacked by the influenza. The oil penetrates through the affected parts and opens up the passages, makes breathing easy, eases the pains in the back, and for the few drops on a little sugar will relieve the worst cough in no time. Don't let it pass you by. Get it at once. It comes on, and if used according to directions results are assured, or your money back. On sale by J. C. Anderson, drug store, 1000 Tenn. St., and all drug stores. (Adv.)

Influenza, Colds, Pneumonia, Sore Throat

Yields Quickly to Antiseptic Oil

Many thousands are finding relief from influenza, and preventing pneumonia, is said, by the use of Miller's Antiseptic Oil (known as Snake Oil). Its great penetrating pain relieving qualities insure almost instant relief when applied to the chest or throat when attacked by the influenza. The oil penetrates through the affected parts and opens up the passages, makes breathing easy, eases the pains in the back, and for the few drops on a little sugar will relieve the worst cough in no time. Don't let it pass you by. Get it at once. It comes on, and if used according to directions results are assured, or your money back. On sale by J. C. Anderson, drug store, 1000 Tenn. St., and all drug stores. (Adv.)